SUPPORTS OF ROYALTY

FINANCIAL PROPS THAT HOLD UP SOME OF EUROPE'S RULERS.

A Reversal of Conditions Under Which Kings and Princes Seek the Aid of Men Who Have Money.

New York Tribune.

"Complications in at least one European court are likely to ensue if the executors prove obdurate in collecting the money loaned." This significant phrase occurs in one of the London dispatches concerning the death of the Hebrew multi-millionaire Baron De Hirsch, and it serves to recall to mind the fact that he, too, belonged to that very useful class of people who are known in the royal circles of Europe by the name of "benefactors." The Baron was a "benefactor" of the most generous character. For not only did he lend large sums of money to royal personages, one of whom, at any rate, he rescued from downright ruin and dishonor, but he even went so far as to give at their request financial assistance and support to their friends.

Thus it is no secret in London that if the great Anglo-Spanish banking house of Murietta was able for a time to postpone the crash by which its members were ultimately overwhelmed it was solely and entirely due to the assistance of Baron De Hirsch, who is credited with having come forward to help them in their hour of need at the request of their friend, the Prince of Wales. To what extent the Prince himself benefited by the Baron's generosity it is impossible to say. There are people who deny in the most vigorous and positive manner that the Prince ever placed himself under any financial obligation to the Baron, while there are others who say that their future king would never have manifested so much regard for the great financier and would never have endeavored to force the banker down the throats of his friends both at home and abroad in a manner such as to excite not only unpleasant comment, but even direct protest, had it not been for the fact that he was over head and ears in debt to him. It is alleged that when Sir James Mackenzie died about seven years ago his executors suddenly called upon the Prince to repay at once loans to the amount of over a million dollars, which he had obtained from the hatter baronet, threatening to make a public scandal if he declined to comply with their request. The Prince, it is alleged, was in a great quandary, as he had not at the time even a quarter of that amount at his disposal, and people say that he was helped out of the difficulty by Baron De Hirsch.

Sir James Mackenzie used likewise to go by the name of "the benefactor" among the Prince's circle, and kept a well-stocked purse ever at the disposal of the heir apparent, whose large allowance from the crown is totally inadequate to satisfy his needs. Sir James had made the greater part of his money out in India, it is declared, as a hatter, and was a kind-hearted, if withal somewhat vulgar man, whose main occupation during the latter part of his existence was to find means for helping along his future king in a financial sense. Among other things he was in the habit of leasing each year one of the most costly and magnificent country seats in the neighborhood of Windsor solely for the purpose of being able to place it at the disposal of the Prince for Ascot week, the Queen having saddled so many stipulations upon the use of Windsor Castle during the races by her eldest son that he utterly declines to make use of his mother's magnificent and historic palace.

ANOTHER BENEVOLENT HATTER.

The late Sir James Mackenzie was not the only hatter who acted the part of a "benefactor" to a scion of royalty, and who received his reward in the shape of a title. There was, for instance, the late Duke of Santona in Spain, who was a hatter at Madrid prior to making an immense fortune in Cuba, and whose financial backing contributed in no small measure to the restoration of the late King Alfonso to the throne of Spain. The King showed his gratitude by conferring the dukedom of Santona upon the open-handed ex-hatter. Whether this title of nobility was granted by the young king to his "benefactor" with the object of choking off any demands for repayment it is impossible to say; but the presumption is that way, just as it was with the baronetcy conferred by King George IV of England upon the old West Indian Hebrew banker Manasseh Lope, who used to loan him money while he was Prince of Wales at a handsome rate of interest. Sir Manasseh was one of the best known and most conspicuous figures in London life in the early part of the present century, and is said to have been the original hero of the following story illustrated by the famous caricaturist John Leach. A coachman and footman dressed in new liveries are overtaken in a heavy shower of rain. Suddenly their master pops his head out of the carriage and exclaims: "Holy Moses, how it rains! Here, you fellows, hand me those new top coats and hats inside." Sir Manasseh was succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Sir Massey Lope, a gallant old fellow, who a short time ago, when already close upon his eightieth year, plunged into the swift current of the Tavy in order to bring to land a drowning laborer, that being the ninth or tenth rescue that the old baronet has to his credit.

The "benefactor" of Emperor William has been Count Douglas. William before his succession to the throne was kept on an exceedingly small allowance, his parents being anxious to check his love of display, of which striking evidence was furnished on the last birthday of the old Emperor. At that time he drove up in a superb and gorgeous carriage, with four magnificently appointed horses, to the entrance of his father's palace just at the moment when his father, then the Crown Prince, arrived on foot and unattended in the simplest manner possible. From the financial difficulties in which he was constantly becoming involved by manifestations of extravagance such as this he was frequently extricated by his intimate friend, Baron Douglas, whom he created a count as soon as he ascended the throne. Whether or not the promotion thus accorded to this German scion of the great Scotch house of Douglas constituted a quid pro quo for the money loaned, no one save the parties immediately interested can know with any degree of certainty; but the belief prevails in Berlin that the Emperor has failed as yet to repay in cash any of the large advances made to him by the Count. In any case, no one is treated to-day with more distinguished regard by the German Emperor than Count William Douglas, who derives the major portion of his great wealth from practically inexhaustible mines that he possesses in the Harz mountains. Curiously enough, in spite of his Scotch name and of his British descent, he is unable to speak a word of English, and professes the utmost aversion to the country from which his ancestors emigrated to Prussia at the time of the thirty years' war. Yet he has inherited all the physical traits that distinguish the famous Scotch house to which he belongs, including the peculiar jaw, the falling under lip and the swarthy complexion of the "Black Douglas."

Old Khedive Ismail of Egypt was the "benefactor" of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who was forever in financial difficulties, and who left his affairs in a terribly embarrassed condition. No one is ever likely to ascertain even approximately the amount of money loaned by the Egyptian monarch with an unstinted hand to "el re galant'uomo." But the sums were very large indeed, the Khedive lending them not only from motives of generosity, but also of policy, deeming it judicious for a potentate in his semi-independent position to have one of the most influential monarchs in Europe so heavily in his debt. King Humbert did not show himself ungrateful for Ismail's kindness toward his father. For when the old Khedive was deposed in 1879 and wandered all over Europe, finding the door of every royal and imperial court closed in his face, that of Italy was the only one where he was welcomed with every manifestation of regard and received with altogether royal honors. It was in consequence of this that he made his home at Rome and at Naples in palaces placed at his disposal by the King until in 1889 he unfortunately permitted himself to be inveigled into visiting Constantinople, where he was kept by the Sultan in a sort of gilded captivity until the day of his death.

It is difficult to say just who has been the chief creditor of the kings of Servia, past and present, unless it be the head of the great pawnbroking establishment at Vienna where Milan has repeatedly pledged his own jewels and those of his wife in order to pay his gambling debts. The "benefactor" of the grand dukes of the reigning house of Russia was the late Baron Fehleisen. The assistance, however, which he tendered with an unsparing hand to the princes of the Czar's family culminated in his ruin and death. While he was attending the funeral of the Belgian envoy and standing on the brink of the grave he suddenly gave a lurch forward, and, before any one could come to his assistance, fell headlong into it. When he was taken out it was found that life was extinct, and that death had been caused, not by the fall, but by a dose of poison self-administered. In fact, he had committed suicide in consequence of his inability to meet his engagements, the principal portion of his nominally large assets being in the shape of promissory notes and bills of exchange bearing the signatures of the late Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch and other spendthrift and impecunious relatives of the Czar. As the Muscovite code, such as it is, expressly stipulates that notes and bills signed by members of the imperial family are not recoverable by any kind of legal process, the entire paper in question was absolutely without any value.

KING LEOPOLD.

King Leopold, although he ascended his throne as one of the wealthiest sovereigns in Europe, has been from time to time involved in financial embarrassments in connection with his Congo enterprise, and on such occasions has been fortunate enough to find "benefactors" ready to tender assistance. For many years it was the late Sir William Mackinnon, the leading merchant of the East Indian trade. He placed enormous sums at the disposal of the Belgian monarch, and was his principal financial support in the lamentable Congo adventure. The King showed his appreciation by receiving him with almost royal honors whenever he came to Brussels, by constantly running over to England and even up to Scotland for the purpose of seeking his advice and perhaps pecuniary advances, and made use of his influence with the English government to secure for his "benefactor" the title of baronet.

Since Sir William's death his place has been taken by "Colonel" North, known in London as the nitrate king, who is now the recipient of much the same attention on the part of the Belgian monarch that fell to the lot of the great Scotch merchant. "Colonel" North is a self-made man, who does not include among his sterling qualities either high breeding or refinement. Indeed, even his best friends are compelled to admit that he is appallingly vulgar. It is difficult, therefore, to find any other reasons than those of a pecuniary character to account for the close association that now exists between the Belgian and the nitrate king, the latter being frequently entertained by Leopold, both at Ostend and at Brussels. In fact, it was only the other day that his Belgian Majesty actually went to the length of placing his favorite palace in the Ardennes at the disposal of the "Colonel" in order to enable the latter to entertain there at the King's expense a party of his own city friends from London to shoot over the royal preserves.

RICHEST PRINCE IN GERMANY.

The times have changed indeed. Nowadays it is the emperors, the kings and the princes of the blood who are compelled to run, metaphorically speaking, hat in hand after the financial magnates; whereas the latter in former ages, no matter how great their wealth, were treated with the most profound contempt; in fact, with much the same contumely as people in these days regard the professional usurer or the pawnbroker; that is to say, when they do not stand in need of their services. Few of the anointed of the Lord are in a position to show the same spirit of independence that was manifested by the late Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe at the congress of German sovereigns at Frankfort in 1863. At one of the great entertainments given by the senate of the free city of Frankfort, the metropolis of the German empire as then constituted, all the rulers present were assembled in a reserved salon engaged in animated conversation and in the absorption of refreshments.

Suddenly they, with one exception, rose to their feet and advanced to meet a small and insignificant looking man who had just entered the room. The prince who had remained seated was Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

"Who is the fellow about whom you're making all this fuss?" he growled to the elector of Hesse.

"Why, don't you know him?" replied the latter. "It's Baron Rothschild. Let me make you acquainted with him. Surely you do not want to be the only one here who does not extend a gracious welcome to him?"

"And why not?" retorted Prince Adolph. "What do I care about the fellow? I don't owe him anything," and with this he kept his seat and declined even to permit the baron to be presented to him.

He was the only one of all the kings, grand dukes, electors and sovereign princes present who could afford to show his independence thus, every one of the others being indebted to the baron either as regarded their personal fortune or the finances of the nation over which they ruled.

It was owing to this attitude that Prince Adolph used to be known to the day of his death as the richest prince in all Germany; not because of the size of his personal fortune, which was relatively moderate, but because he had no debts, and was therefore absolved of any subserviency to those plutocratic powers known by the name of "benefactors."

Value of a Slave.

Chambers's Journal.

When the slave trade was in full swing it was a common thing for merchants on the west coast of Africa to purchase a cargo of rum and tobacco and give slaves in exchange. The price of a prime slave when Mungo Park was among the Mandingoes was from nine to twelve minikalile, the equivalent of one minikalli being something like the following: Eighteen gun-flints, forty-eight leaves of tobacco, twenty charges of gunpowder, and a cutlass. Dr. Livingstone, than whom no explorer did more to expose the ravages of the slave-raider, says he never knew of an African parent selling his own offspring. When on his first great missionary journey he relates how, in a foray among the Makololo, thirty captives were given in exchange for three English muskets. Livingstone is especially severe on the Boers for looting his mission station in 1852, killing many of the Bakwaine, and driving nearly 200 of his mission children into slavery. The Boers, by so retarding his work, and making him uncomfortable at Kolobeng, helped to decide him to move northward, a decision upon which hung the future of modern African progress.

PRESIDENTS' FAMILIES

SOME WERE UNFORTUNATE AFTER LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

Majority Fared Well, but Other Tenants of the Mansion Have Lived on Charity—Widows Cared For.

Washington Star.

A son of a President of the United States died a few days ago in this city, where he had lived in poverty and obscurity for a number of years. Once he lived in the White House and went to the Capitol with the messages of the President, his father. His name was John Tyler, and he was the son of the tenth President of the United States. He drew a pension of $8 a month for service in the Mexican war until his death. For a number of years in the latter part of his life he held a position in the department service in Washington, but the changes of politics threw him out, and he was unable to obtain reinstatement.

The problem, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" is not nearly so important as "What shall we do with the families of our ex-Presidents?" for of late years the ex-Presidents have taken care of themselves or have been cared for by their friends, but this kindness has not been extended always to their families. And the son of a President of the United States is handicapped for life. "My greatest misfortune is that I am the son of the President," said the child of a chief executive.

Presidents' wives have been cared for by Congress. Pensions of $5,000 a year have been granted to five of them—Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Grant is comparatively rich, the result of the success of her husband's memoirs, and Mrs. Garfield has a very comfortable fortune contributed by some rich friends of her late husband.

As a rule Presidents' sons have shown themselves amply able to care for themselves. John Adams left a fortune of $50,000 to his son, John Quincy Adams, but the younger Adams had been elected President of the United States before he received his father's bequest. He was a man of great mental capacity, and he was amply able to make his own way in the world.

Jefferson's children were not so fortunate. He was so poor that he sold his library to Congress for $23,000 (about one-quarter of its value), and later he indorsed a note for $20,000 for a friend, which he was compelled to pay. He was in danger then of losing Monticello, but Philip Hone, Mayor of New York, raised $8,500 in that city in 1826, and the people of Philadelphia and Baltimore added $5,000 and $3,000, respectively, to the sum, so that Jefferson died solvent. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and her children, who had been with him during his last years, were left penniless, and Mrs. Randolph contemplated opening a school, but South Carolina and Virginia voted $10,000 each to her support, and she lived on the interest of this money till her death in 1836.

Madison left no children to share his small estate. Monroe died poor, but his two daughters had married before his death, one of them being the wife of George Hay, of Virginia, and the other of Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York.

John Quincy Adams left an estate about as large as that of his father—$50,000; but the Adams family was quite able to take care of itself without inheritance, and down to the present day it has earned honors and wealth.

VAN BUREN RICH.

Jackson left no children. His grandniece is a clerk in the government departments. Van Buren was one of the richest of the Presidents. It was said he drew no salary till he left the White House, and that he received the $100,000 which had accumulated during his term in one lump. He had a son Abraham, who graduated at West Point and served with distinction in the army. He was breveted for gallantry at Churubusco. Abraham Van Buren married a woman who was well-to-do. John Van Buren, President Van Buren's second son, graduated at Yale and became one of the leading members of the New York bar. He was elected Attorney-general of the State.

William Henry Harrison left a small estate, which went eventually to his son, the father of Benjamin Harrison, who was a member of Congress from Indiana for four years. Benjamin Harrison inherited very little of his money, and he had to make his own way from the beginning of his career. But he showed conspicuous ability as a lawyer, and his practice since he left the White House has been worth probably $20,000 or $30,000 a year to him.

President Tyler's first wife died while he was in the White House. One of his sons, Robert, went to Philadelphia, where he held several civil offices. Then he went to Richmond, where he was appointed register of the treasury. At the expiration of his term of office he moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he edited a newspaper until his death. John Tyler, who has just died, was secretary to his father, though he did not hold the title of private secretary, as that office was created after he left the White House. He drew no salary, and he said not long ago that when he left the White House he pawned his watch for $30 because he had no money. John Tyler would have been one of the victims of the explosion on the Princeton which killed his future stepmother's father if he had not been escorting Mrs. Gilmore, the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to the cabin at the time the Peacemaker blew up. Mr. Gilmore was killed in the accident. So was Mr. Gardiner, of New York, whose daughter became Mrs. Tyler not long afterward. President Tyler had a son by his second wife who was conspicuous in the politics of Virginia, and who became president of William and Mary College, the institution from which his father had graduated. Mrs. Tyler was the first President's wife to receive aid from Congress. A pension of $5,000 was granted to her.

Mrs. Polk also received a pension from Congress. She had no children. President Taylor left several children, who were quite competent to take care of themselves. His eldest daughter married Jefferson Davis; another married W. H. Bliss, major in the army, and she was mistress of the White House during part of her father's term. After the death of her father and her husband she married Philip Dandridge, of Virginia, who left her comfortably provided for. Her brother, "Dick" Taylor, was a man of much distinction; a member of the secession convention of Louisiana, served in the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson in the valley campaign, rose to the rank of general and served with credit till the end of the war. After the war he went to New York, where, just before his death in 1879, he published a book with the title "Destruction and Reconstruction."

PIERCE'S GRIEF.

President Fillmore had only one child—a daughter, who died while he was yet alive. President Pierce had three children—all boys. Two of them died while quite young. The third lived to be thirteen. He was killed in a railroad accident while traveling with his father and mother from Andover to Lawrence, Mass., in January, 1853. It was only two months before the inauguration of his father as President, and the accident cast a gloom over the White House during the entire administration of President Pierce. James Buchanan was a bachelor. The Lincolns brought three boys with them to the White House. One died during his father's administration—he was the President's favorite child—and another not long after the murder of the President. Robert T. Lincoln, the oldest of the three, was spared to his mother, and his career has been an honor to his father's name. He has been Secretary of War, minister to England, and he is reckoned a possibility in the presidential contest. He has been successful as a lawyer, too. His mother received a pension of $3,000 from 1870 till 1882, when it was increased to $5,000.

President Johnson left two daughters, both of whom married well. Martha became the wife of Judge D. T. Patterson, and she was the mistress of the White House during her father's term. Mary married Daniel Stover, who died before Mr. Johnson became President. She, too, was with her father in the White House. After his retirement she married W. R. Bacon.

The Grant family was fairly well-to-do when the second term ended, but the unfortunate connection with Ferdinand Ward plunged it into poverty. When Grant was dying he completed his book of memoirs, having in view a provision for his family. Mrs. Grant has realized $500,000 in royalties from the book. She has a pension of $5,000 a year, too, granted to her by Congress soon after her husband's death.

Fred Grant is the only member of the family who has been at all conspicuous in public affairs. He was minister to Austria, and he is now one of the police commissioners of New York city. He has been discussed as a vice presidential possibility.

President Hayes retired to his old home in Fremont, O., at the end of his term, taking with him about $50,000 of his salary as President. He left a good estate. His four sons are all in business, and are said to be prospering. One of them is in Cleveland and another is in Toledo. The one daughter lives in the old homestead at Fremont. She never married.

There were four sons and a daughter in the Garfield family. Their future was assured by a popular subscription taken at the time of their father's death. The $16,500 raised for Thomas Jefferson was very small compared with the $360,000 contributed by the people of the United States for the support of the Garfield family. This sum is held in trust, and the income is paid to Mrs. Garfield. At her death the principal will be divided among her children. Mrs. Garfield has also a pension of $5,000 a year from the government. One of the Garfield boys has gone into politics and is a member of the Ohio Legislature. The daughter married her father's private secretary, Stanley Brown, and lives in Washington.

THE ORIGIN OF NAMES

FAMILY NOMENCLATURE A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING STUDY.

Many Names Once Had a Special Meaning, Which Is Now Lost—Various Derivations and Compounds.

New York Evening Post.

Great interest attaches to the study of names, and if to be interested merely can ever be in itself a worthy end, then the study of our personal and family nomenclature is not without excuse. Etymology and philology are ever fascinating studies. Nomenology adds also that quaint and ever welcome charm which attaches to whatever discovers the native play of human thought and fancy.

We shall approach our subject best by taking a view of its historic development. The most primitive society requires some means by which persons may be easily separated in thought. This demand has been met in the employment of words as names. A glance at our nomenclature reveals that our names are only words, words, it is true, into which there has been lived so much of meaning that they no longer seem as words, but, instinct with a personality all their own, they compel us to say with Salverte, "Notre nom propre c'est nous memes." Eva is "life," Alice is "noble," Dora is a "gift," Richard is "powerful," and Llewellyn is "lightning." When we speak of the divine Being we still use words—Almighty, Most High, Jehovah, Jesus, Immanuel. This is further shown in the frequency with which certain ideas have been made use of. Light has given to us the names Ariel, Phoebe, Lucy and Livermore. Love is expressed in David, Phila, Mabel and Kathleen. The idea of giving is in the name John and in its various forms Evans, Ivan, Hans, Juan, Jean, and also in the names Dora, Theodore, Dorothy and Nathan. Strength is indicated in the names Nero, Stark, Arthur, Charles, Durand and Strong. But remembering those of whom Cowper wrote, they seem

"To chase
A panting syllable through time and space,
Start it at home and hunt it in the dark,
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's ark."

Now let us inquire what it was that determined the word which should be chosen for a name. Here we shall find that chance and human fancy have played their part. We shall not discover any carefully wrought plan. The word to be chosen has been, however, the suggestion of some fact connected with the birth of the person to be named—time, place, circumstances, some physical quality or some fond hope of strength, bravery or goodness entertained. In fact, there is hardly an event, national, local or personal; hardly a place or feature of a place; hardly a beast or bird or fish or tree or stream; hardly a point of the compass or a numeral; hardly an occupation or profession; hardly a physical or mental or moral characteristic; hardly a hobby that man has ridden or a blunder that he has made, that has not lent itself to the naming of some man. When God had formed the first man he called him by the name of that out of which he had made him, Adam, or "dust." The name Isaac, or "laughter," suggests the occasion of the bestowing of the name. The story of Jacob is revealed in the meaning of the word, "supplanter." Secundus, Tertius and Quintus tell the number of the birth. Hugh is "mind," "spirit." Agnes is "chaste." Lower relates that when a certain duke of Lithuania became a Christian he divided the lower orders of the people into companies and gave to the first company of men the name Peter and to the second the name Paul, and to the women he gave the names Catharine and Margaret. Not infrequently names took a suggestive turn. One Roger Clap, having nine children, gave them the following names: Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Desire, Unite and Supply.

A DEVELOPMENT.

So far I have spoken only of single or personal names. In early times this one name was all that was needed, and in general it is all that we find—David, Confucius, Plato, Cleopatra. While the personal name would be sufficient when few men were thrown together, it would cease to be so in the more complex social and business relations of a more highly developed society. Then, too, certain names became very popular, so much so that not only many in the same community bore the same name, but even in the same family two or more children often bore the same personal name. Out of these conditions grew the necessity for some system of naming which should be more satisfactory. Such a system was already shaping itself. Already men were using such qualifying or descriptive phrases as "Jair, son of Manasseh," "Elon the Hittite," "John the Baptist," "Peter the Hermit," "Charles the Fifth," "Hewald the Black," "Charles Martel," or the "Hammer," and "John the Cook." Out of this practice and out of these pharses have grown our surnames. At the first these additional words, like the personal name, passed away with the lives of their owners. But gradually and without premeditation these titles became part of their owners' personal property, and so passed on to their descendants along with other possessions, and our nomenclature began to assume a lasting and solid basis. Bardsley says: "Nor were those second designations, those which we call surnames as being 'superadded to Christian names,' at first of any lasting character. It was not till the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth or even the foureenth century that they became heredіary, that is, in any true sense stationary." Unintentionally, in the employment of these phrases, certain lines were followed, and we are enabled to classify them into five distinct sets. As these are the basis of surnames, I will give the clasification for names instead of phrases: Patronymics, local names, occupative names, official names and sobriquets or nicknames.

A patronymic surname is one made from a father's name by attaching to it the idea of descent. Nothing is more natural than that children should pass for sons of "John" or "Peter" or "Thomas." As a desinence the Saxons used the word "son," creating such names as end in that word; in some instances only the genitive suffix "s" was added, giving not Johnson, but Jones. Many names were used in a shortened form, and to this these endings were affixed, and we get from David, Dawson and Daws; from William, Wilson and Willis.

Patronymics have been used by most nations. The Hebrews had for "son" the word "ben," Ben Hadad. The Arabs use a kindred word, "ibn," Ibn Ismael; the Moors, "Aben," Aben Alahmar. Among the Celts "Mac" stood for son and "O" for grandson. Lower gives the following:

"By Mac and O,
You'll always know
True Irishmen, they say;
For if they lack
Both O and Mac,
No Irishmen are they."

The Normans used the word "Fitz" for son. The Russians use "Witz," the Poles use "sky," the Welsh use "ap." This word "ap" has in some cases combined with the father's name, and we have a new name. "Ap Richard" has become "Pritchard," "Ap Lake" "Blake" and "Ap Rice" "Price." Spencer, in his "Descriptive Sociology," tells that among some of the tribes of Africa the order is changed, and the father is known as father of such a son—whatever the name may be.

SOME TERMINATIONS.

Diminutives were also used, they being attached to the short form of a name. "Kin," "cock," "et" or "ot," and "en" or "on" were in common use. These in composition give Wilkin, Wilcox and Willet from Will; Thompkins from Thom and Elliott and Marion from Elias and Mary.

The Welsh have often strung names together, using "ap," until they have had names of great length. In point is the name "Her cosen ap Rice, ap Evan, ap Morice, ap Morgan, ap Llewellyn, ap Madoc, ap Meredith, ap Griffin, ap Davis, ap Owen, ap Shinkin Jones." Here is also an Arabian name of to-day: "Abu Abdillah Mohammed, ibn Ismael ibn Ibraham ibn Mugirah al Ju-fi al Bukhara." The conquest had a large influence on the existing nomenclature, as did also the reformation in England, which culminated in the Puritan commonwealth. The crusades enlarged rather than changed the nomenclature. The names which have come down from the days preceding the conquest have never been cut down into pet names by the use of desinences. In many of these names there are traces of the old Teutonic mythology. "God," a word or root, from which they had the title for divinity, is found in Godwin and Goodyer and Goddard. "Os," implicative of deity, is in Osborne and Osgood. Thor, "the mighty," is in Thorald and Thurlow and Thursday.

By local surnames we mean surnames which tell us something of places or directions; where a person lives, some feature of the landscape about his home or the place or direction whence he came. These names were the first to become hereditary, and they form a large part of our nomenclature. At the first an enclitic was used to indicate more clearly whence the nominee came. If from some town or city he would be John a York or William of Kent. In time this enclitic was dropped, and the man was known as John York or William Kent. "Du," "de la," "del" and "van" have the same force. Perhaps the most used of these definitives was "atte," at the. John atte Wood was the John by the wood. This connecting word was either dropped, leaving the name John Wood, or united with the name, giving John Atwood. This opens a large class of names. "Er" and "man" were used as in Beecher and Bridgman. "End" was another term much employed, as in Townsend.

Many local surnames are compounds with various terminations. An old adage says:

"In ford, in ham, in ley, and ton
The most of English surnames run."

These terminations are many; a few will suffice to illustrate: "Hirst" or "hurst" is a wood, and the names Ashurst, Hazelhurst and Elmhurst were given to men who lived at or by the respective forests. "Shaw" is a small woody covert. As a shelter for game it is in such compounds as Bagshaw (badger), Henshaw, Hogshaw. "Ley," "lea," "lee," "leigh" are terms for a shelter for domestic animals, as Cowley, Hartley, Shipley (sheep), Ashley, Oakley, Elmsley explain themselves. The "hay" was a hedge, and from it we have Hay, Hayes, Hawes, Haywood, Hawley, Hawthorne. The "greave" was a woodland avenue graved or cut through the forest. It has given the names Greaves, Graves and Grover. Launde was a pretty and rich piece of grassy sward in the heart of a forest; Launds, Lands, Lowndes, Landers owe their names to this word. So many of those early terminations are still seen in our names: Hatch, Yate (gate), Mead, Croft, Ford, Platt, Holm and Holt. Very many of our surnames are but names of countries or sections of them.

A Touch of Nature.

Philadelphia Record.

A Green-street car stopped at Twentieth street a few evenings ago to take on a young man and a very stylish and pretty young girl. The latter walked with a cane, and one dainty foot was bandaged with black silk. The young man was very attentive to her, and was rewarded for his thoughtfulness with frequent charming smiles. At Fifteenth street the car stopped to let them off. The young man jumped down into the street to assist his companion to alight. At that moment another young man boarded the car from the opposite side and saluted the girl. She smiled and said: "I'm sorry I can't give you my hand." She made her way carefully down the step, and, turning to the young man on the platform, reached out her hand and said: "Now I can." The man took her hand and murmured: "My congratulations." "Thank you," said she, sweetly, as she moved off on the arm of her escort. The conductor pulled the bell, and inquisitively remarked to the man on the platform: "Just married?" "No," said the other, "engagement's just announced." All the passengers heard him, and all stood up and watched the young couple till the car turned the curve at Broad street. Then they sat down and smiled at each other involuntarily, while the conductor absentmindedly whistled the wedding march from "Lohengrin."

He Is.

Washington Post.

This Mr. Gowdy appears to be having some trouble with his effort to depopularize Mr. Harrison in Indiana.